

The Knowledge Bank at The Ohio State University
Ohio State Engineer

Title: Back Matter

Issue Date: Apr-1932

Publisher: Ohio State University, College of Engineering

Citation: Ohio State Engineer, vol. 15, no. 6 (April, 1932).

URI: <http://hdl.handle.net/1811/34928>

Appears in Collections: [Ohio State Engineer: Volume 15, no. 6 \(April, 1932\)](#)



ON 15 major pipe lines completed in East Texas, 50 per cent. of the total oxy-acetylene welded mileage is Lindewelded.

Why, in scarcely more than a year, has this new method of oxy-acetylene welding been adopted by leading pipe line builders in every part of the country?

The answer is: Because it saves from 30 to 60 per cent. of the time required by ordinary methods of welding.

Because it reduces welding material consumption 35 to 40 per cent. Because it produces stronger

and more ductile joints.

Lindewelding can be done with ordinary blowpipes or with special apparatus which makes welding almost automatic and further increases its speed.

Several valuable and interesting technical booklets describing the application of the oxy-acetylene process of welding and cutting in design, construction and fabrication are available. Tomorrow's engineers will be expected to know how to apply this modern metal-working process. Write us if you are interested.

Motion Picture Shows details of Lindewelding

Lindewelding technique differs from neutral flame welding technique in that it employs a special rod, a special flame adjustment, and the "backhand" method of blowpipe manipulation. The actual steps in making a Lindewelded joint are shown in our motion picture, "The Lindeweld Process for Pipe Line Construction." This will be loaned free of charge to schools, pipe line officials and welding or engineering societies. It is furnished in 16 mm. and 35 mm. safety film and can be obtained by writing to any Linde District office.



THE LINDE AIR PRODUCTS COMPANY

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

126 Producing Plants



627 Warehouse Stocks

IN CANADA, DOMINION OXYGEN COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO

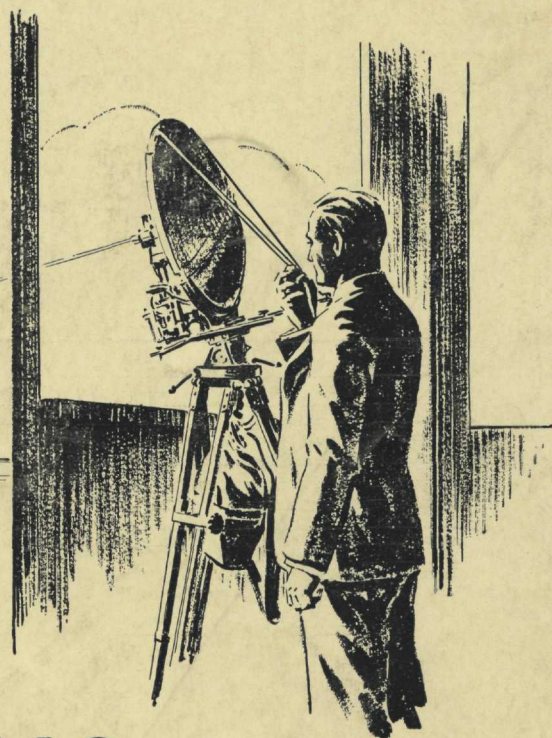
District Offices

Atlanta
Baltimore
Birmingham
Boston
Buffalo
Chicago
Cleveland
Denver

Detroit
El Paso
Houston
Indianapolis
Kansas City
Los Angeles
Milwaukee
Minneapolis

New York
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
St. Louis
Salt Lake City
San Francisco
Seattle
Tulsa

LINDE OXYGEN • PREST-O-LITE ACETYLENE • OXWELD APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES • UNION CARBIDE



A Light Beam TALKS

FROM the flickering light of a neon tube on the skyline of New York City, a speech was sent to the *S. S. President Hoover*, 3000 feet away. The small neon tube changed the electric impulses from a microphone into light waves, which were directed to the ship in a narrow beam. A photoelectric tube in the center of a receiving mirror on the ship changed the light impulses back into sound, and the speech was heard on board.

The use of light that can be heard, and of sound that can be seen, has many applications. It can be used for speech communication; it can serve in fog to guide aircraft on their course and into port; and it can be used for radio and television broadcasting.

The development of future forms of transmission, whether in sound or light waves, will largely be the responsibility of college-trained General Electric engineers. To-day, these men are planning, producing, and testing electric equipment which will help maintain General Electric's leadership in its field.

95-926DH

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

C T MORRIS
BROWN HALL